

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 27, 1931

No. 43

FEDERATION'S CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRESS

Fifty Years of Service to Humanity Reviewed by Executive Council

"The American Federation of Labor is primarily a constructive social organization founded on social idealism and on a broad vision of a better social order," declared the 1931 convention of the Federation, in commending the report on the fifty years of service of the organization made to the convention by the Executive Council.

"The Federation," the convention continued, "looking back over fifty years, views with pride the social progress that has been made through its efforts and through its co-operation with other groups of organized citizenry."

A review of the Council's survey confirms the convention's declaration.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

For half a century, from its almost infinitesimal beginning in a conference of five men in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1881, the American Federation of Labor has stood, like a lighthouse builded on a rock, for everything that has made for the social and economic progress of the American working men and women, whether or not they were affiliated with unions, whether they earned their livings in dungarees or white collars, in office gowns or household aprons.

Particularly, since 1886, the American Federation of Labor has been in the forefront of all movements for the betterment of conditions among the common people, men, women, and especially children, irrespective of how or where the movements originated—and a generous share of such movements have originated within the Federation itself.

PAY RATES AND UNION STRENGTH

In its survey of these fifty years of service the Executive Council strikingly shows how in the Federation's own field of organization workers' gains and trade union strength are correlated. Wages have increased and hours have been shortened in direct ratio to trade union membership gains.

The organization was a major instrument in establishing the public school system, conventions of the Federation have indorsed and helped to secure better school laws, wider use of school plants, reduction in class sizes, increased pay for teachers and safety of tenure, text books on social subjects, citizenship training, and a host of other benefits undreamed of fifty years ago, but now a commonplace in the modern educational system.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN INDUSTRY

The Federation, in prosecuting its primal objective, the immediate welfare of the workers, has by its demands for better working standards, higher wage rates and shorter hours contributed notably to industrial improvement. Among such achievements are:

Intelligent cost accounting, improved machinery and technical processes, application of sound business principles to wage earning as a business, collective negotiation and co-operation, the principles of the work contract, principles of time economics—the adjustment of work-day and work-week standards as conditions change, with scientific evaluation of the use of leisure, principles of personnel relations on the basis of union-manage-

ment co-operation, policy of regularity of employment for individuals and its essential concomitant of regularity of production.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM

In politics the American Federation of Labor, working always to put the principles of democracy into actual practice, has helped to establish the Australian ballot system, woman suffrage, initiative, referendum and recall, popular election of senators, primary elections, agencies working for international understanding and world peace.

LABOR LEGISLATION SECURED

Legislation regulating attachment for debts and assignments of wages, and exempting tools of trade or profession and the homestead from executions; wage lien laws in all the states and workmen's compensation laws in several; sanitary legislation for industrial and commercial plants; protective laws for women in industry and commerce; mothers' pension and child labor laws in many states have been sponsored.

Among a host of other social achievements the Federation has been instrumental in bringing about are bureaus for gathering labor statistics, laws against the importation of contract labor, and general strengthening of immigration laws to bar incoming aliens whose assimilation, if possible, could only endanger American standards.

Standing firmly on its first fifty years of economic, social and political achievement, the American Federation of Labor approaches our present problems with a constructive conservatism, a conciliatory attitude, and an able leadership, all animated with the spirit of social idealism.

Labor faces the future backed by courage and buttressed by faith.

AID MINERS' CHILDREN

Relief for 25,000 children of unemployed miners in West Virginia, Kentucky and certain parts of Pennsylvania is so urgent that the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor is co-operating with the American Friends' Service of Philadelphia to provide food and clothing and medical attention for the unfortunate boys and girls whose jobless fathers are well-nigh penniless.

The American Friends' Service, it was stated at the Children's Bureau, had issued a statement in which it is asserted that there are 100,000 miners without work permanently who need food and clothing for their families.

"It is not a new story," the statement says, "to hear of miners in trouble, but it is a new crisis, for shrinkage in the market and oversupply of labor have thrown approximately 100,000 miners out of employment permanently. The problem before the co-operating groups is to find out how to obtain a living for them and how to feed and clothe them in the meanwhile.

"The immediate need is to provide care for 25,000 children during the approaching winter. Feeding has actually begun in three schools, and plans are being developed to assure all of help. Every report from the workers tells afresh the desperate need for clothing.

"It was found that mothers have made clothes

for their children out of flour sacks and they say that if the children could have only one change they would be able to keep them clean and in school.

"School attendance has been affected by the plight of the families. One school, by way of example, which normally has at this time of year an enrollment of 300 pupils, at present has but 100."

RAILWAY WAGE DISPUTE

Associated Press dispatches from New York, where representatives of the Railway Labor Executives' Association have been in conference with the railroad executives' committee, were to the effect that refusal of the labor representatives to accept a voluntary reduction of 10 per cent in wages for carrier operating employees was expected to lead to action by individual railroads to effect the cuts.

The dispute had reached the stage on Monday where the railroad executives planned immediate action toward a 10 per cent reduction and labor set to fight what it termed efforts to make it pay a "dole to idle capital."

The employers' first step toward reduction is expected to develop in early regional conferences to draft a formal notice to be served on representatives of the employees of individual lines.

Labor's fight will be planned by a meeting of the 1500 chairmen representing all railway unions at Chicago December 8.

Pleads Reduced Cost of Living

The presidents asked labor to accept voluntarily a 10 per cent cut for one year because they considered it essential to restoring prosperity in the industry. They argued reduction in the cost of living would leave the workers' wage, even after the cut, capable of purchasing "substantially more" than could have been bought under present wages when they went into effect.

Labor's reply, contained in a letter from David B. Robertson, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, informed the railway executives that the trainmen would not voluntarily accept a cut and stressed the human side and insisted capital's "obligations to the human beings dependent upon this industry ought to take precedence." Robertson's letter intimated it was unfair to decrease labor's share of the revenue dollar so that the capital share might be increased.

This Should Cause Thought

"You are asking that the employed workers take 10 per cent from their earnings to support idle capital," the letter said. "You are taking nothing from the earnings of capital to support unemployed workers."

Robertson pointed out that approximately 1,750,000 workers comprise the railroad unions, representing probably 8,000,000 persons dependent on the industry. He said 500,000 of this number of unemployed and another 500,000 have only "the insecure promise of less than a subsistence wage."

He pointed out that union members have been contributing to their fellow workers for two years.

FEDERATION ANTI-INJUNCTION BILL

Officials of the American Federation of Labor will present labor's anti-injunction bill to the United States Congress as soon as it convenes in December and urge the necessity of the prompt enactment of the measure into law.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommended the bill in its report to the Federation's 1931 convention. The convention, in turn, approved it.

The bill is, therefore, organized labor's well-considered remedy for a despotism that for many years has stood as an insurmountable barrier to the onward march of the workers toward their emancipation from the various forms of tyranny mobilized by those who own and control our industrial system.

Labor leaders believe the measure will definitely end the judicial dictatorship exercised by federal judges in issuing injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting the workers from organizing in trade unions and from carrying on, without molestation from the courts, the work for which the unions are organized.

CORRECTS INJUNCTION ABUSE

The bill is intended to be a practical and effective medium to correct the abuse of the injunction, which has become notoriously oppressive to labor. The convention regarded injunction relief legislation as one of the most important parts of its legislative program.

In this proposed legislation, labor does not ask for a privileged status. Labor undertakes to secure for itself the exercise of the right of free speech, free press, free assemblage, the right to organize, the right to engage in collective bargaining, and to prevent the equity courts from giving status and legal standing to "yellow dog" contracts.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

In most labor injunctions federal judges set up some form of involuntary servitude for the workers.

The bill indorsed by the convention proposes to end all forms of injunction slavery by writing into the federal statutes a declaration of public policy which declares that "every human being has under the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States an inalienable right to the disposal of his labor free from interference, restraint or coercion by or in behalf of employers of labor, including the right to associate with other human beings for the protection and advancement of their common interests as workers, and in such association to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing concerning the terms of employment and conditions of labor, and to take concerted action for their own protection in labor disputes." The bill declares that any "undertaking or promise" in conflict with this declaration shall be contrary to the public policy of the United States, and shall not be enforceable or subject to relief from the courts.

"YELLOW DOG" CONTRACTS ILLEGAL

The bill then takes up the contracts which employers require workers to sign pledging themselves not to join trade unions and declares such contracts to be contrary to the public policy of the United States and not enforceable.

With this groundwork outlawing activities against the right of labor to organize and the im-

position of "yellow dog" contracts as against public policy, the bill considers the rights which injunction judges have barred workers from exercising and gives them the status of legality.

INJUNCTIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL

The bill declares it to be illegal for federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting workers individually or collectively from striking or threatening to strike, whether the strikers have a grievance against their own employers or strike sympathetically to bring pressure in favor of some other union engaged in a dispute, and prohibits federal judges from issuing injunctions barring workers from membership in trade unions.

The bill also declares it to be illegal for federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting workers individually or collectively from paying or withholding strike or unemployment benefits, from giving publicity to labor disputes, from aiding by all lawful means any person interested in a labor dispute who is being prosecuted in federal or state courts, from assembling peaceably to act or organize to act in the interest of a labor dispute, and in general from urging others, without threat, fraud, or violence to do these things.

'UNLAWFUL CONSPIRACY' INJUNCTIONS

The Federation's bill further provides that no federal court may grant an injunction "on the ground that any persons in a labor dispute are engaged in unlawful conspiracy."

It relieves the officers and members of labor organizations of responsibility for the unlawful acts of individual officers and members or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation and knowledge.

According to the Federation's bill, the only circumstances under which a judge could issue an injunction in a labor dispute are the commission of unlawful acts which will continue and cause substantial and irreparable damage to the property of the complainant who has no other remedy but the injunction.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

In contempt of court proceedings for alleged violation of a labor injunction the Federation bill gives the parties to an industrial dispute the right to demand the withdrawal of a federal judge if the cause is an attack on his character or conduct, and not made in open court. Upon filing the demand the judge would go no farther in the contempt case.

After a labor injunction is granted, violation of it and charges for contempt of court shall be tried by a jury instead of by the judge, except contempt in the presence of the court or interfering with its operations.

MOST IMPORTANT LABOR MEASURE

"Our immediate and foremost task," the convention declared in its approval of the anti-injunction bill, "is to secure remedial legislation from the coming session of our national Congress. Every effort should and must be directed to that end and all other legislative proposals ought to be subordinated to this great task."

"We earnestly urge all national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions to respond whole-heartedly to every call which may be issued by the Executive Council on this subject."

MUSICIANS' BENEFIT

No profession has suffered more from the economic slump than the musicians and it has been deemed essential during the preholiday season that a concerted movement for relief be made.

Under the leadership of the Musicians' Union, the united musical organizations of San Francisco have just completed plans to give a concert for the benefit of unemployed musicians at the Civic Auditorium on Tuesday evening, December 15.

Issay Dobrowen is heading the movement and he will conduct the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, augmented to 200 of the leading musicians of this city, in a concert of rare artistic proportions.

In addition to the unusual size of the orchestra there will be a soloist of world renown to be announced presently.

The committee, headed by the officers of the Musicians' Union, has had immediate response from everyone approached in the matter. The result will be a concert of such magnitude and artistic excellence as has never been equaled in this community. All the finest elements in music will be united in this effort to aid the unemployed and at the same time reveal the many resources that contribute to the artistic entertainment of the community.

Judging from the response received so far ten thousand music lovers will pack the Civic Auditorium on December 15.

GOVERNOR BRYAN "IN BAD"

Governor Charles W. Bryan, brother of the "Great Commoner," is in a serious clash with the Nebraska State Federation of Labor.

At a recent convention the Federation adopted a resolution presented by the Omaha Central Labor Union, condemning the governor for "ignoring organized labor and for introducing a false economy program during this period of depression."

The resolution further charged that the governor had appointed non-union men to all state positions formerly held by members of organized labor, and that convict labor was used to remove the stack from the capitol power house.

Finally, it was alleged, bills favorable to organized labor which got through the legislature were vetoed by the governor.

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NORRIS FOR BOND ISSUE

Congress should authorize a three-billion-dollar federal long-term bond issue at a low rate of interest to meet the unemployment problem by supplementing the federal-aid highway system throughout the United States, declared Senator Norris of Nebraska in Washington recently.

"It is probable that nothing can be devised in the way of legislation for immediate effectiveness of any unemployment program," Senator Norris said in explaining his plan to help solve the problem of the jobless. "It is likely that nothing can be done to obviate the necessity of charity this winter, but we can devise legislation and enact it providing machinery that can be used to put it into operation next spring that would effectively meet this problem of unemployment.

Work Instead of Charity

"Under ordinary circumstances I would oppose a bond issue, but distressing conditions have passed all bounds, and it seems necessary for the federal government to take some action to help the large number of people in this country who are out of work but willing to work.

"These people have got to have food. It would be much better to give them work than to give them charity as far as that is humanly possible. The federal government therefore should devise a plan by which, instead of resorting to charity, this large number of the unemployed would have the opportunity to work.

"We should use federal government funds for this purpose, and the most practical activity of this kind would be the building of public roads."

Senator Norris pointed out that we already have a federal-aid system of road construction in operation whereby federal government funds are supplemented by state funds, but the states, he added, for various reasons do not seem able to go ahead with additional road construction, and the federal government can do so without the aid of the states.

Road Construction a Practical Method

"The federal government," Senator Norris went on, "can do enough of this additional highway construction to reach the very heart of this unemployment situation. The government would issue bonds and use the proceeds of their sale in the employment of men and materials for the construction of public roads.

"I say public roads are the most practical way of meeting this need, because there is already a system of the kind in working operation as a skeleton basis, and it is therefore a practicable field according to law.

"We should couple with this program two things to raise the money to pay these bonds, first, legislation to increase the income tax on the large incomes, and second, legislation to increase the federal inheritance or estate tax, whichever you choose to call it, on the larger inheritances and larger estates. The increased income in the treasury from this source should be put into a special fund to pay these bonds."

Four Per Cent Bonds

Senator Norris said he believed the three-billion-dollar bond issue could easily be floated at 4 per cent.

"There is more money in this country than ever before," he concluded, "and all that is needed is to put it to work.

"Such a bond issue," he concluded, "would give employment to several millions of people. It would help every kind of business. If we were able to enact such a bond issue next week, you would find manufacturers of machinery, for instance, getting busy immediately."

Senator Norris said he expected to introduce a bill along these lines early in the coming session of Congress.

MAY REOPEN LABOR BANK

There is a possibility that the Federation Bank and Trust Company, which closed last week in New York City, may be reopened as an organized labor institution.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and President John Sullivan of the New York State Federation of Labor held a conference with Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and Joseph A. Broderick, state superintendent of banks, at Albany last week regarding a plan for reorganization of the company.

The bank was backed by a number of labor organizations. President Green was elected to the board of directors following the death of its president, Peter Brady, in an airplane accident, September 21.

C. M. BAKER RETURNS

Returning from an extended visit to the East, during which he attended the Boston convention of the International Typographical Union as a delegate, was an unsuccessful candidate for first vice-president at a special election, and was engaged in special work at headquarters at Indianapolis for several weeks, C. M. Baker is again at his desk as president of the local union. At the regular biennial election in May Mr. Baker will again be a candidate for first vice-president.

The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

HOSTILITY TO GRANDI

The following excerpts from a proclamation of a committee for international anti-Fascist protest, representing twenty-five Italian and other organizations in the eastern part of the country, give an inkling into the hostile demonstrations which greeted Dino Grandi, Italian foreign minister, during his visit in this country to hold "conversations" with President Hoover:

"Can it be that it is a part of Signor Grandi's purpose, on his present visit, to attempt to re-establish the Fascist League of North America, perhaps under some other name?

"It was this same Grandi who, in September, 1922, led a group of Fascist black shirts to the destruction of the headquarters of the 'Federation of the Co-operative Stores' in Ravenna, Italy. The Federation had ninety-two stores, 18,000 members and a capital of 25,000,000 lire. Under Grandi's leadership a Fascist group set fire to this highly useful institution patiently built up by the sacrifice of Italian workers and peasants.

"In 1923 Grandi led a Fascist group in the destruction of the People's House in Bologna. Armed with hatchets, they destroyed the furniture and then set the building on fire. Many workers were wantonly slaughtered on this occasion as they tried to protect their building. During the elections of 1924 it was Grandi who led a group of black shirts in a brutal attack upon Colonel Raffaele Rossetti, a world war veteran who had been decorated with the Gold Medal of Italy. Colonel Rossetti's only offense was that he, as a patriotic Italian, had always opposed Fascism.

"Every expression of welcome and cordiality extended to Signor Grandi will be used to strengthen the power and prestige of Fascism in Italy, in the United States, and throughout the world—Fascism, which has crushed the labor movement in Italy and holds the workers in virtual slavery; Fascism, which at this very moment visits untold tortures in its dungeons upon thousands of political prisoners, workers, peasants, authors, editors, teachers, artists; Fascism which has abolished freedom of thought, speech, press and assemblage; Fascism, which bases its foreign policy on militarism and imperialism and everywhere intensifies the war danger."

WAGE CUTS ON INCREASE

The bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports that for the month ended September 15 there was a large increase in the number of wage reductions in the manufacturing industries and an even larger percentage gain in the number of workers affected for the month ending September 15 compared with the preceding month.

Led by the iron and steel industry with twenty-seven plants reporting reductions affecting 18,641 employees, and the cotton goods trade, with thirty-five cuts involving 10,164 persons, the total number of establishments making wage cuts was 332, affecting 61,582 workers. The average decrease was 10.6 per cent.

For the month ended August 15, 221 plants reported reductions, averaging 10 per cent, and affecting 20,739 employees.

DISARMAMENT MAKES PROGRESS

With the acceptance of Peru, forty nations have now accepted the one-year armament building holiday proposed by the League of Nations.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council
Telephone Market 8056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

CHAS. A. DERRY
Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies.....	.05
Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.	

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1931

UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

Attention is directed to the appeal of Secretary Manning of the Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor for an added demand for the union label on purchases made during the approaching holiday season. It should receive a hearty response from all members of organized labor who happen to have money to spend.

Nothing more inconsistent can be imagined than that of a union workman spending money for non-union-made goods while at the same time he is contributing money through his union dues toward maintaining a campaign in favor of union-made products. It is to be hoped that there are few such union workmen—but there should be none.

A statement was made some months ago by a worker in a union label campaign to the effect that the depression would end in thirty days were everyone to insist on union-made products. There is food for thought in the statement. It may be an exaggeration; but think what it would mean if every one of the many thousands of union workers in San Francisco alone were to buy nothing but union-made merchandise! It would mean at least that the depression would be ended as far as some local workers were concerned.

All purchasers of shirts for instance, who insist on seeing the union label before selecting a garment, are helping to employ members of the Garment Workers' Union. Buyers of hats, of shoes, of ready-made clothing, of printing, of tailor-made clothing, of dyeing and cleaning and laundry service, of automobile repairs, and of restaurant meals are helping themselves as well as their fellow-union men and women when they call for the union label, shop card and button. And don't forget to assist the Clerks' Union by calling for the union button when making purchases.

Christmas time is made joyous by thoughtful consideration of others. Let each union man or woman remember the unfortunate in their own ranks by creating a demand for the products of their labor. It may be the means of putting an extra man or woman to work, which would be a most acceptable Christmas gift to many.

MAYOR WALKER AND MOONEY

The visit to California of New York's wise-cracking mayor, "Jimmy" Walker, in the interest of a pardon for Tom Mooney is looked upon by many state newspapers as somewhat presumptuous. One even intimates that there are plenty of cases of injustice in New York State, and even in New York City, to engage the talents of Walker before he sets the household of a sister state in order. The Fresno "Republican" says:

"To a New Yorker like Jimmy Walker there has been built up a picture . . . that all that is needed to break the spell is to have a good fellow

like Jimmy Walker speak to a good fellow like Jimmy Rolph, over a good dinner, and the whole thing will be fixed up, with Jimmy Walker going back by pleasant paths to New York and telling the fellows what an easy way he has with these little matters."

However, the Mooney defense committee evidently believes that "the end justifies the means," and if Walker's "stunt," as it has been termed, succeeds in convincing Governor Rolph of the injustice of further incarceration of an innocent man, who can complain? The thousands who believe in the innocence of Mooney, many of whom will deplore the necessity of such spectacular proceedings, will hope for success for "Jimmy" Walker when he pleads with "Jimmy" Rolph for a pardon for Mooney.

NON-CONFORMISTS, THEN

Another letter from H. Kidd, called forth by the Labor Clarion's discussion of "outlaw unions," appeared in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion. It is rather ill-natured in its reference to the editor of this newspaper, and the inference that he (the editor) has maligned union men is not justified. Also it may be noted that he persistently begs the question. His statement that an editor's "first duty" is the instruction of his readers will not be generally accepted.

In printing the editorial, "Outlaw Unions," in a recent issue of the Labor Clarion it was with the wish to correct a rather erroneous impression that was being given publicity to the effect that a union which severed its connection with the recognized international organization of its craft was in good standing with the organized labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor and entitled to the same consideration as unions which conformed to the laws of that body. Whether such a union is a dissenter, a non-conformist or an "outlaw" is immaterial—it has placed itself outside the pale of the laws of the American Federation of Labor and relinquished its standing in that body.

Mr. Kidd refutes his own argument by citing the case of Martin Luther, who certainly was "outlawed" by the ecclesiastical authorities. In the pages of history there are many instances of eminent "outlaws" who were proud of the designation in the interest of a righteous cause. And even that staunch union advocate and valued contributor to the Labor Clarion, Leroy C. Smith, has referred to his own organization, the Mailers' Union, as "we (the outlaws)."

ONE MAN RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR

Demonstrating how the mistakes of a single diplomat may lay the foundation for a useless and unnecessary war involving great nations, the University of California Press has just published a book on the Crimean War of 1853 which lays the major blame for this purposeless conflict at the feet of Sir Stratford Canning, British ambassador to Turkey at that time. The new book is titled, "England, Russia, and the Straits Question, 1844-56," and is the work of Dr. Vernon John Puryear.

"Personalities certainly play their part in any international conflict," says the author, and he continues: "In the Crimean War, as in many other international anarchies, the fundamental conflict of national interests explains and reinterprets the more subtle motives guiding the conduct of ministers of state."

"A fluctuating policy in the British cabinet does not entirely explain the origin of one of the most curious and unnecessary wars in history. If the present work assigns to an English diplomat who once was refused acceptance as British ambassador at St. Petersburg the major immediate responsibility for the catastrophe of the Crimea, it is because extant evidence appears to justify such an assessment of guilt to Stratford Canning. That conclusion has become inevitable."

ROCHESTER UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN

An experiment which may throw light on the feasibility of establishing privately managed systems for paying benefits to unemployed workers in being set up in Rochester, N. Y. Fourteen Rochester industrial firms are engaged in the experiment, which is known as the Rochester Unemployment Benefit Plan, but which seems to be a system of creating reserves for unemployment.

No benefits will be paid under the plan before 1933. However, it is said that all the companies entering into the plan have made special efforts to maintain their working forces by beginning building and repair programs, reducing working hours to spread the work, and other methods.

The fund from which the benefits, equal to 60 per cent of wages, but not to exceed \$22.50 a week, will be payable, will be made up by annual appropriations of each company up to 2 per cent of payroll. Benefits will be paid to a maximum of 13 weeks, depending upon length of service. In the case of prolonged unemployment, the fund will be replenished by an assessment of 1 per cent laid upon all employees not receiving benefits.

An orderly demonstration of 2000 communists was held in New York on Monday last. The paraders sang outside the city hall while a delegation of six went before the finance committee and protested against the city's \$631,000,000 budget and against large salaries paid to officials, especially the \$40,000 a year Mayor James J. Walker receives. They demanded free meals, free gas and electricity, a ban on eviction of tenants and an increase of the city unemployment relief fund from \$15,000,000 to \$200,000,000. When one of the speakers referred to the mayor as "Jimmie" he was warned he would be ejected unless he were "more courteous"—possibly an intimation of being prosecuted for lese-majesty!

Queer revelations are being made in testimony presented to the Senate Lobby Committee at Washington, involving the integrity of United States senators. If there be any truth in the testimony of John Holland, investigator for the committee, senators gave "non-interest-bearing notes" for stock in sugar companies prior to the passage of the tariff bill. Later the canceled notes were returned, together with the stock, which had risen in value on the passage of the bill. The presidential election is near at hand, and campaign material is needed. However, these serious charges should be sifted to the bottom, no matter whom they strike.

The President's organization on unemployment relief urges the sharing of work with the unemployed by the industrial and civil service employees as a means of relieving distress. Already there has been a great deal of this form of aid extended by the organized workers of the country. But why should the load be all on the shoulders of the workers? Something more substantial in the way of relief must be suggested if the President's committee is to justify its existence.

Local Red Cross officials have discovered that American flags furnished to patients at the United States Naval Hospital at Mare Island on Armistice Day were "made in Japan." It is a queer state of affairs and one that no doubt will create a rumpus on the floors of Congress. It is just as incongruous as would be the appearance of a member dressed in "scab" clothing at a union meeting.

Demagogues and agitators are very unpleasant, and leagues and registers may be very unpleasant, but they are incident to a free constitutional country, and you must put up with these inconveniences or do without many important advantages.—Disraeli.

RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT

"If the world will only view what is going on in Russia as a laboratory experiment and be polite enough to suspend judgment until the experiment is completed all will be well," said Professor Alexander S. Kaun in an address to professional women at the San Francisco Women's City Club, Thursday, November 19.

"Russia is just a gigantic laboratory at present," said Professor Kaun, and he continued: "No tradition is being recognized there; everything is being weighed by the method of trial and error. And such a method is a bit refreshing, compared to the complacency of nations who sit smugly by considering that they are God's countries. Russia is enjoying less freedom of thought today than under the old regime. The Russia of today cannot afford the luxury of divergence of opinion in its fight against the hostility of the world. But the average Russian is at least being jolted out of the stolidness of his ignorance to think internationally and the attitude of the old and new Russian governments toward education is very marked.

"The fact that the children are being taught self-criticism will save them from the narrowing influence of communistic propaganda. The new Russia is but fourteen years old. It is not afraid to acknowledge its errors and it is high time the diplomats of other nations adopted such a system of acknowledging their mistakes. Russian politics are about the same as they were before the revolution, only upside down."

WHERE THE DOLLAR CAME FROM

The "dollar" is the unit of our American—United States—money. But we did not invent either the name or the value of it.

Some time before 1500 A. D., in Bohemia, Count Schlick of Joachimsthal invented and coined a silver coin. It came to be known as the "Joachimsthaler."

In Germany the merchants shortened that to "thaler"; the Dutch called it "daler," and in England and the American colonies it became the "dollar." And that is where we got the name.

At about that time Spanish gold was circulated all over the world—and there was considerable of Spanish gold. It was coined in "pieces of eight," which meant pieces having a value of eight "reales," the unit of Spanish money. The English spoke of it as eight "bits." And now we come to a name for money that is known all through our own West and Southwest, where the "bit" is known as having a value of twelve-and-one-half cents. "Four bits" means 50 cents; and "two bits" is another name for the "quarter" or 25 cents. And so, "eight bits" equals a dollar.—"American Flint."

BUILDING IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor received building permit reports from 343 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over, for the months of September, 1931, and October, 1931. These reports indicated that there was a decrease of 6.3 per cent in the number and an increase of 2.4 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings comparing October with September. In contrast, new non-residential buildings increased 6.3 per cent in number but decreased 16.7 per cent in estimated cost. Additions, alterations and repairs increased .3 of 1 per cent in number but decreased 2.8 per cent in estimated cost. Total building operations increased 1.1 per cent in number but decreased 8.1 per cent in cost. Dwelling units were provided during October, 1931, for 7981 families. This is an increase of 12 per cent as compared with September, 1931. Various agencies of the United States government awarded 120 building contracts during October which totaled \$10,349,498.

CHARITY DRIVE LEADER CUTS WAGES

Efforts to obtain from Stephen O. Metcalf, president of the Manskuck Company and chairman of the initial gifts committee of the Providence Community Fund, a response to the request of the Rhode Island Textile Council, that he adjust a recent 10 per cent wage cut in his mill, proved unavailing, says a Providence, R. I., dispatch.

Whether Metcalf was informed of the terms of a resolution passed by the council in behalf of 26,000 organized operatives in Rhode Island, pointing out that the Community Fund will be called on to aid many Manskuck employees unless action is taken to reverse the wage cut, could not be learned.

The council also called on United States Senator Jesse H. Metcalf to give evidence of his support of the Hoover wage maintenance policy by causing cancellation of the 10 per cent cut in pay at the Manskuck plant, which his family controls.

TARIFF AND WAGES

The emergency committee of the United Textile Workers of America, at a meeting in New York last week, voted to submit to Congress a statement of conditions in the textile industry brought about by wage reductions.

The officials of the international union are authorized to confer with Congressional leaders in regard to the tariff.

President Thomas F. McMahon announced that the organization would demand an investigation into the activities of those employers who secured tariff protection on the argument that wages of the workers must be maintained, and after receiving this subsidy from the government proceeded to reduce wages and drive the working and living conditions down to the lowest levels. He said the organization had assisted in securing higher tariff rates with an understanding and a statement before the Senatorial Committee that wages must be maintained and if any attempt was made to reduce these wages the officers of the union would again appear before Congress and seek a revision.

To Submit Facts to Congress

He said the union was now prepared to submit to Congress evidence of the wholesale violation of wage standards by employers who have received the highest protection in the history of tariff legislation, and that if the employers did not propose to stabilize conditions in the textile industry the organization would utilize its influence to expose the facts, and with the opening of Congress in December the voice of labor would be heard in Washington.

Reporting on the strike situation in Lawrence, Mass., Francis J. Gorman, vice-president, said the strikers had decided to return to work, but the wage question is still an issue. The employers were able to evade the question on account of general economic conditions. Vice President Gorman was instructed by the board to continue the compiling of wages in competitive mills in the woolen and worsted industry, with the object of intensifying the organization work to the end that uniform wage rates would be established in competitive mills.

Southern Campaign Extended

Secretary-Treasurer James Starr, Executive Board Member John H. Powers and Vice-President William F. Kelly reported on conditions in New Jersey, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, respectively.

Organizers in the South reported on conditions in the various textile centers and the emergency committee will proceed immediately to extend the work of organization in South Carolina and Alabama.

Organizers are now stationed in all of the principal textile centers of the South.

CHERRY TREE

Major Frederick Palmer has written the story of Newton D. Baker and his five years of war experience. It is a moving story, bound into two volumes that nick the buyer for \$7.50, which in all too many cases will have to go for food and shoes, and not for books.

Baker made a great start, along with Tom Johnson in Cleveland, when the welkin rang with regularity and a whole lot of precision in Johnson's 3-cent fare days.

He came to the War Department rated as a pacifist and he got himself nicknamed Pansy Baker. Anyhow he ran the War Department and got along pretty much O. K. with organized labor. After Baker got back into private practice it's another story—not so good, from some angles, particularly labor's angle.

* * *

However, Major Palmer went digging through the Baker records and he found a good deal besides Baker. For example, he found, inevitably, Samuel Gompers.

Was there anybody in those war days any more active than Samuel Gompers? Not even John J. Pershing himself. To Major Palmer, Gompers' active part in the war was "one of the revelations of the records."

This activity was to such point that he came gradually to the conviction that "by the summer of 1918 the home effort was better organized than that in France."

* * *

It may be that a half century will have to elapse before the full worth of Samuel Gompers will be written into the records and laid open to all men.

The war days were not exceptional for Samuel Gompers, except that they changed the course and enlarged the scope of his efforts.

The war days didn't make Gompers work harder, because he always worked up to capacity. If it wasn't war it was organizing, or fighting injunctions.

But the war activities were ponderous, dealing with matters of enormous size.

Missions were dispatched to Europe, just as formerly organizers had been dispatched to Illinois. He headed one himself.

Large conferences and small conferences were organized.

Men were called from across the country and men were sent across the country.

A great enterprise for Mexican-American cooperation was organized. And there was the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

What a man! Major Palmer has found it out. A great many trade unionists knew it from observation and participation with that amazing leader.

* * *

We have just passed another Armistice Day. Orators said it marked another mile post since the guns were silenced.

But the guns have never been silenced. True, they haven't blazed on that terrific western front, but somewhere in the world they have been blazing through all of those thirteen years—and today they blaze in Manchuria.

Gompers labored to end war, but war hasn't ended. That was not his failure, nor labor's failure.

A professed pacifist himself, he came, in the war, to call himself a "first class fighting man," and so he was.

So every trade unionist will have to be, until the ways of democracy supplant throughout our great industrial structure the lash and spur of autocracy and until political life yields to the same impulse.

ORDERS FROM MOSCOW

Communist operations on an elaborate scale have been ordered by Moscow and apparently are being organized in the United States. These include the proposed "hunger march" to end in Washington, D. C., December 7 and which, according to Moscow instructions, "should serve as training for civil war." This news is contained in an International News Service dispatch from the national capital. It continues:

In addition Moscow has ordered formation of an illegal communist party organization and apparently has launched an outlaw radio station.

The outlaw radio station, in New York City, communicating daily with Russia in code, and said to have been under federal and city police observation for months, is reported from high police authority to have been operating in that city.

Controls "Outlaw" Radio Station

The police authorities are said to have located the station in mid-Manhattan, when it was again moved. It is said to have been permitted to continue, while its messages are being caught and decoded. Its messages are said to come from Amtorg, the so-called trade agency of the Russian Soviet government, and from the officers of the Communist party in this country, keeping the Moscow officers advised daily of the revolutionary and trade activities of the two arms of the Soviet power.

Reports that such an outlaw station is operating have reached the Federal Radio Commission, but if any action has been taken by the commission it is being kept secret.

And an "Illegal" Newspaper

Instructions to reds in America as to the formation of an illegal party machine are elaborate. They include detailed orders for establishment and maintenance of an illegal newspaper, with presses, staff and distributing machinery and for alternate editors in case of raids and arrests.

It will be recalled that at the time of the Borah Senate investigation, which was suddenly halted without explanation, evidence as to the earlier underground red machine was in the hands of the American Federation of Labor ready for introduction in the hearing. The Federation had in its possession a copy of the underground newspaper, never printed twice in the same place and never traced to its source by the government.

Arrangements for the Parade

Directions for the so-called hunger march have been issued by American red headquarters. The organization of this propaganda parade is entirely along military lines, calling for a concentration on Washington from all directions, by automobile and truck.

The instructions specify the number to start from each point, the hour of departure, the route and the schedule en route. They stipulate that the "paraders" must leave their automobiles and march through all cities. Local red organizations are under orders to provision and house the paraders during the march to Washington and on the way home.

Propaganda Is Aim

The propaganda nature of the demonstration is not concealed. Instructions do not call for selection of unemployed, but they do call for men able to stand the travel. When the demonstrators reach Washington it is ordered that 1200 shall be in the line of march.

GASOLINE TAX RECEIPTS

California received \$3,374,838 in gasoline taxes during October, according to a statement by John C. Corbett, chairman of the State Board of Equalization. The September gasoline tax totaled \$3,480,487, board records showed.

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED

Sentences of five and two years in prison, to run concurrently, were given seven leading members of the Communist party in Canada, after being found guilty by a jury at Toronto on three charges—"being members of an unlawful association, acting as members of an unlawful association, and being parties to a seditious conspiracy." Thomas Cacie, who was not very active in the party, was given sentences of two and one years, also running concurrently.

Those receiving five-year sentences were Tim Buck, secretary of the party; Malcolm Bruce, editor of the "Worker," party organ; Tom Ewen, John Breychuk, Amos T. Hill and Mathew Popovitch. All except Bruce will be recommended for deportation on expiration of their prison terms.

All property of the Communist party was declared forfeit to the crown.

The trail was one of the longest in the criminal annals of Canada, and focused nation-wide attention. The principal witness for the prosecution was a sergeant of Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who for seven years masqueraded as a member of the Communist party and secured a mass of evidence.

A main point made by the prosecution was that the program of the party sanctioned the use of force and violence.

The Communist leaders swore that they had never advocated the use of force or violence. They denied that the decisions of the Communist International were binding on the party in Canada, though it had put up \$3000 to launch the party there ten years ago.

Before imposing sentences Justice Wright said the crime for which the men were convicted struck at the very foundations of society.

"The party was on trial as much as the individual members of it," the judge declared. And with the ruling of the jury that it is an unlawful association, any member or former member of the organization may be subject to prosecution.

PUBLIC UTILITIES OWNERSHIP

That customer ownership of utilities is increasing each year is demonstrated in statistics recently released by the National Electric Light Association. Among the electric utilities comprising the association an aggregate of 1,671,616 shares were sold during the year 1930 to 115,113 stockholders, as compared with 1,447,853 shares sold to 87,498 stockholders the preceding year.

ITINERANTS A PROBLEM

A grave situation arising out of the fact that "drifters," attracted by unemployment relief measures and free food, are arriving in the state at the rate of 1200 a day, has been met by Governor Rolph with a proclamation that the itinerants will be met at the state borders and arrested for vagrancy and sentenced to serve on rock piles and road construction work near the snow line in the mountains.

This proclamation was issued Monday at the conclusion of a meeting between the governor, members of his unemployment relief committee and representatives of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, held at the State building in San Francisco.

R. H. Vandegrift, state director of finance, said the state was preparing a number of concentration camps near the borders. To these could be sent those arrested on vagrancy charges, and there they could be put on the business end of a pick and shovel and put to work on rock piles or fire trails in the mountains, he said. They would be housed and fed, but would receive no pay and would be worked hard, Vandegrift added.

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GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Thirty-two industrial workers were killed at their work in West Virginia during October, according to the report of State Compensation Commissioner Lee Ott. Non-fatal accidents numbered 3584.

The number of miners killed in an explosion at the Bentley mine at Doncaster, England, on November 20 is put at thirty-seven. Five more were missing and seven were in a hospital in serious condition. King George and Queen Mary telegraphed their sympathy.

A new local union of culinary workers has been chartered in Las Vegas, Nev., with an initial membership of about fifty. Special Organizer George Evans of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance is in charge and reports good progress.

A bomb tossed from a passing automobile shattered the porch and broke windows in the home of Dave Evans, former secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Operating Engineers at Chicago last week. Evans is under indictment in the District of Columbia on charges of embezzling more than \$29,000 of union funds.

"The Non-Union Sweatshop Must Go" is the title of an article in a recent issue of "Monthly Bulletin," New York Typographical Union No. 6's official organ. The article announces a meeting of the officers of all unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council to fight out of town competition and to develop a "powerful attack" against non-union plants.

Attempt of New Jersey authorities to expand its state printing program by use of convict labor in penal institutions is being vigorously opposed by organized labor. Employing printers have joined with labor organizations in an endeavor to halt the proposed move. Concerted efforts should bring sufficient pressure to bear in this instance, as it has in others of the kind, to convince those responsible of their error.

The prevailing wage law is being flagrantly broken on the new post office building job at Houston, Texas, the Houston Building Trades Council charges in a letter to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary of Labor Doak, Texas Representatives and Senators, "The American Labor Banner" and others. The letter is signed by Jack Flynn, secretary of the Building Trades Council.

Efforts of "open shop" employers to utilize the depression to punch holes in New York's "prevailing wage" law have failed. Deputy Attorney General Henry Epstein has handed down a decision in which he emphatically states that the law applies to all works financed wholly or in part by the state, regardless of whether they are undertaken as unemployment relief measures or as part of the routine building program.

"Labor is not following the millionaires in the fight for modification of the Volstead act—it is leading the millionaires," said Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead act, striking back at the National Prohibition Board of Strategy, which assailed Bernard M. Baruch and the American Federation of Labor jointly following Baruch's advocacy last week of the legalizing of beer and wine.

Declaring big business is wholly to blame for the economic depression because wages are not raised during the boom in accordance with increased production, Congressman Clyde Kelly of Pittsburgh, Pa., addressed 200 employees of the New Orleans post office while stopping off in New Orleans as guest of Postmaster W. L. S.

Gordon. "By failing to boost wages, business failed to provide the increased purchasing power necessary to cope with increased production," Kelly said.

Up to date, Electrical Workers Local Union No. 134 of Chicago has paid out \$300,000 from its emergency relief fund. Members in financial distress borrow from this fund and when they obtain work they pay back the loan at the rate of \$1 a day for each day employed, together with interest at 3 per cent per annum. The records show that 1850 members already have taken advantage of this relief scheme. The fund is created by assessing employed members 10 per cent of their wages. With the return of normal business those assessed will be reimbursed with 3 per cent interest, minus the cost of operating the plan.

The American Woolen Company at Lawrence, Mass., whose employees recently engaged in a futile strike against wage cuts, is reported to be applying a "selective employment" system. In this way it is expected that all the "radicals" will be refused employment. Each employee who was taken back into the mills following the collapse of the strike was given a pass or identification card and the department in which he was employed. This tariff-protected industry evidently regards "radicals" as those who have the temerity to contend for decent wages and conditions. Reversing the adage, these employers believe it is quite ethical to "kick a man when he's down."

Plans for a nation-wide campaign to procure employment for colored people have been worked out by the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and have been placed before branches throughout the country, which are now working to carry out those plans. Three main activities are contemplated in the N. A. A. C. P. employment campaign—first, appointment of committees to see to it that negroes get their proper share of positions in city departments and on municipal, county and state jobs; second, inquiry into the administration of local, state and federal funds for unemployment relief to make sure there is no discrimination against colored people; and third a "Buy where you can work" campaign, with special reference to chain stores and other businesses deriving considerable revenue from negro patronage.

Furtherance by the Patent Office of federal unemployment relief measures by granting priority to patents which give promise of resulting in more jobs at an early date is revealed in the annual report of Patent Commissioner T. E. Robertson, made public Saturday last. Before special consideration is given to a patent application, Commissioner Robertson points out, the applicant must agree to expend a certain amount of capital in the manufacture of the article patented. Furthermore, advancement in the order of examination is made only when a pledge is given that three months after the allowance of the application a report is submitted to the Patent Office showing such details as the amount expended in manufacturing the article, the actual number of units made, and the extent to which such manufacture has increased the employment of labor.

LAKE SAILORS WANT EIGHT HOURS

The Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, affiliated with the International Seamen's Union of America, has appealed to each member of the President's Committee on Unemployment Relief to do everything possible to induce Great Lakes shipowners to abandon the inhuman twelve-hour day and adopt the three-watch system or eight-hour day in the deck departments of their ships.

"The adoption of the three-watch system would not only ease the serious unemployment situation among lake sailors, but would give these sailors a work day universally recognized as just, fair and humane," the appeal of the Sailors' Union says.

UNFAIR CLEANERS AND DYERS

The following have been placed on the unfair list of the San Francisco Labor Council:
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Retail Cleaners and Dyers' Union
No. 18182

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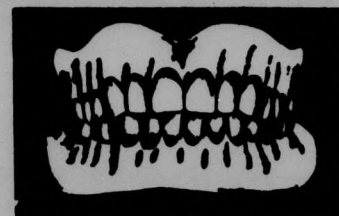
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

It was with profound sorrow that friends of Comley J. Stuart of the "Call" chapel heard of the death of Mr. Stuart's wife, Mittie Robinson Stuart. Mrs. Stuart was a member of No. 21, although not having been actively engaged at the trade for many years. Mrs. Stuart passed away on Friday of last week at St. Francis Hospital. Funeral services were held on Monday from the chapel of N. Gray & Co., and interment was in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

The following excerpt from the report of the convention proceedings of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, recently held in Los Angeles, is from "Editor & Publisher," and will no doubt prove of interest to many of our members: "The Friday session, presided over by J. R. Knowland, heard the labor report by Harvey J. Kelly, chairman of the special standing committee, and the report of E. H. Butler, Buffalo 'News,' chairman of the postal committee. Mr. Kelly warned the publishers against union attempts to propagandize publishers into a five-day week on a six-day wage scale. 'Contracts are expiring soon, and must be renewed during a period of declining wages in other industries,' he said. 'These new contracts must be negotiated in the local fields, but publishers shouldn't be stampeded into this 20 per cent wage increase some members of the typographical union are seeking under cover of a five-day week. The unions already have the five-day week, if they want to take advantage of it.' The Scripps-Howard and W. R. Hearst newspaper groups were reported as committed against efforts to obtain wage reductions. W. G. Chandler was present for the Scripps-Howard papers and D. E. Town for the Hearst group. Figures were offered by Mr. Kelly showing that the percentage of unemployment in the job printing shops was double that in the newspaper chapels. 'Unemployment is negligible in the newspaper branch,' he said. 'It looks as though the unions are trying to put the whole burden of carrying unemployed printers on the publishers'."

Benjamin Schonhoff, former president of No. 21, was a visitor this week in San Francisco. Mr. Schonhoff is now a resident of Coalinga.

According to information received on November 25 the following is a list of those who had filed as candidates for international office up to November 20, which date was the "deadline" for announcements:

President—Charles P. Howard, Chicago; Leon H. Rouse, New York; Fred N. Cornell, New York.

First Vice-President—Claude M. Baker, San Francisco; John Braun, St. Louis; Lawrence J. Corlas, Chicago; C. C. Testerman, Camden; H. R. Shields, Sacramento.

Second Vice-President—Francis G. Barrett, New York; George Bentley, New York; Thos. J. Connelly, Lincoln, Neb.

Secretary-Treasurer—Woodruff Randolph, Chicago; Guy S. McCoy, Indianapolis; Wm. Tanner, Denver; Jos. Sturn, Chicago.

Delegates to A. F. of L.—Roy C. Cline, Birmingham; Frank X. Martel, Detroit; Frank Morrison, Chicago; John Simons, New York; Wm. R. Trotter, Vancouver; John F. Dalton, Los Angeles; W. S. Hatchett, Dallas; George Lavelle, Toronto; E. B. Murphy, Springfield, Mo.; Wm. J. Robinson, New York; Mary E. Ryder, St. Louis; Linwood B. Wanbaugh, Harrisburg; Joseph A. Wise, Chicago; J. W. Buss, Concord; A. B. Jones, Chicago.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—W. B. Lowe, Winnipeg; Charles Ryan, Winnipeg.

Trustees Union Printers' Home—Frank H. Cook, Colorado Springs; James H. Fairclough, Boston; Fred S. Walker, Columbia; Stephen O'Donnell, Colorado Springs; William A. O'Rourke, Paterson; William Coplan, Toledo; Clarence J. Draper, Washington.

Agent Union Printers' Home—Ira G. Gwinnup, Denver; Herbert E. James, Columbia.

Board of Auditors—Charles E. Mayers, Cincinnati; Ben M. Kroger, Cincinnati; C. L. Grigsby, Pittsburgh.

The Associated Typesetting Company is now in new and larger quarters in the John Henry Nash building, 447 Sansome street.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

Charles Cantrell, well known from coast to coast, suffered a severe injury to his left foot last Thursday night. Attempting to force the clutch from the rear of a Model 14, Charlie's foot slipped and became enmeshed in the gears connecting the motor and flywheel. A number of the bones supporting the toes were smashed in the mixup. Charlie was rushed to the French Hospital and given medical attention. At the time of writing Charlie is limping around with the aid of crutches. Anyone wishing to call and visit with Charlie may do so at his home, as he will be incapacitated for approximately a month.

Frederick McCarthy (known as "Big Frank") is spending the Thanksgiving week on his ranch in La Pine, in the southern end of Oregon. Mac's ranch is situated on a plateau—there is a stream running through the property, and wild game is plentiful. This is where Mac spends his summers. It could be appropriately named "The Garden of the Gods."

Ross E. Heller, foreman of the Sacramento "Union," forwarded us a copy of the "Union's" eightieth annual edition. The paper is a credit to the ability of the members of the Typographical Union who are employed on that sheet, and we congratulate them on the splendid makeup, ad composition and all-around mechanical makeup of the paper.

"Pinky" Holderby has severed his connection with the "News" and has his slip upon this paper.

J. A. Hock, adman, well known all over California, Nevada and Arizona, has left us to try his hand on the "Chronicle."

Since Art Linkous graduated to journeyman membership, Howard Smith has become senior apprentice. Howard has worked his way up in the organization from a carrier boy to his present status. He is a most pleasant young man and very much interested in his chosen line of work. With proper coaching, which he will get here, the union will gain another booster and loyal member.

ORNBURN RE-ELECTED

I. M. Ornburn was elected to succeed himself as president of the Cigar Makers' International Union last week at Buffalo, N. Y., in the first convention the organization has held since the laws of the union were changed in Chicago in 1927. Ornburn was elected by a better than two to one vote over his opponent, John R. O'Grain of Chicago.

The election was a complete vindication of Ornburn's policies. Ornburn was supported by the convention in every decision, as well as in the election.

The next convention will be held in Washington, D. C., in 1933.

LABOR PARTY SUCCESSFUL

Polling the largest vote ever recorded for a mayoralty candidate in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, D. K. Knott, nominee of the Labor party, swamped his opponent, Mayor James M. Douglas, with a majority of 3445 in the civic elections last week. Labor was also successful in electing three of its four aldermanic candidates.

GLASS BLOWERS' PLIGHT

Charging the Tariff Commission with responsibility for much present unemployment and pointing to cases where low-wage European competition had robbed American industry of output and employment, Joseph Gillooly, vice-president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, last week pointed out to the commission in a hearing certain definite measures by which employment could be increased.

Stating that the membership of his own organization is and has been from 60 to 70 per cent unemployed, Vice-President Gillooly submitted a tabulation of American and foreign wages, showing that American workers at wages that are "none too high" have to compete with those whose wages in no case amount to 50 per cent of the American rates and in some cases are less than 25 per cent of United States wages. American wages this year average \$30.96, he said, while in 1929 the average was \$37.14.

"We ask, without hesitation," said Gillooly, "and we believe we are entitled to your compliance with our request on the basis of facts easily ascertained, or in your possession, that you recommend to the President that duties on blown glassware either be increased the full 50 per cent, or that you recommend the issuance of an order by President Hoover that all blown glassware hereafter imported be dutiable at the present tariff rates—on the basis of American selling prices—which the tariff act of 1930 authorizes you to do."

SAN FRANCISCANS IN LOS ANGELES

Among the San Franciscans reported by the "Citizen" to be transacting business in Los Angeles last week were Michael Casey, vice-president of the International Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers; William J. Conboy, general organizer for the same union; Joseph Marshall, vice-president of the Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, and Walter G. Mathewson, director of the United States employment service in California.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Recently announced deaths of members of local unions were those of William T. Beck, member of Painters' Union No. 19; Clarence LaVoie, Teamsters' Union No. 85, and Mrs. Mittie Robinson Stuart, Typographical Union No. 21.

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MINING ACCIDENTS

From Report to Governor's Council by Will J. French, Director California State Department of Industrial Relations

The Industrial Accident Commission has been co-operating with the mineral committee of the California State Chamber of Commerce in a proposal to put into operation an effective accident prevention movement in the mining and mineral industry throughout California, with the regional headquarters of the Chamber as the central point of the campaign. The board of directors, at the meeting early in November in Los Angeles, adopted this plan as part of the program for the coming year, and a conference will be held in December to give impetus to the good work. The United States Bureau of Mines reports that for 1930 California had the worst experience in metal mining of any state in the Union, as far as the death rate is concerned, and the state was second highest in the injury list. Certainly this is not a record to be proud of, and it will take complete teamwork on the part of everyone interested to change the situation and put the mining industry, in so far as accident prevention is concerned, where it belongs.

Premiums Based on Hazards

Some of our friends in the mining regions are prone to blame the Industrial Accident Commission and the State Compensation Insurance Fund for the high compensation rate, forgetful of the main fact that neither the Commission nor the Fund is engaged in mining, and premiums are based on the hazards of each industry. In other words, the cost of the number of deaths and injuries controls and gives the basis for the computations. One critic suggests that both the commission and the fund be cleaned up, but if this means cleared out there will be two other groups appointed, under the law, and the rate will not be affected. Another gentleman recommends that the benefits for miners be reduced. It is doubtful if any support would be given this plan. Miners are not highly paid, they are without organization, and the federal and state statistics tell the tragic stories of the deaths and injuries that overtake this comparatively small group of employees. There would be tremendous opposition to any such discrimination, and it would be unlikely that any large number of legislators would vote for a lowering of the compensation benefits for the men who toil under ground. . . .

Echoes of a Tragedy

The Industrial Accident Commission has been charged with awarding compensation for murder, because the dependents of a mine foreman were given the limited death benefit provided by the California workmen's compensation act. The unfortunate man was obliged to discharge an unsatisfactory employee, possibly at the request of the owner of the mine, and this resulted in the foreman being shot to death by the disgruntled man. This was clearly a compensable death, and would be so recognized all over the world. Probably the foreman, in losing his life, saved the life of the operator, if all the facts were known. In one instance, a mine owner complained that he had to pay a \$36,000 premium on his mine one year, which was true, but he neglected to say that the State Compensation Insurance Fund paid out \$20,000 more for accidents than it received from that mine.

The foregoing is not written in an unfriendly spirit. Far from it. There must be recognition of the fact that, in gold mining, it is impossible to carry the compensation cost along to the ultimate consumer, which is the principle of this form of insurance. This because the price of gold per ounce is fixed and has remained the same over many decades. Then the mine operator has found

all his other costs mounting during recent years. There is no question about the gravity of the situation, especially when it is remembered that many mines are losing money, while others are just "getting by." Another thought is that mining is more or less speculative, compared to business in general. If gold is found there is no problem. If the reverse is the case the problems are many.

The Senate committee appointed by the last California Legislature thoroughly investigated both the Industrial Accident Commission and the State Compensation Insurance Fund. It was found there was no justification for the charges made, and a strong plea for more mining inspectors was, unfortunately, not interpreted into legislative action.

The following editorial appeared in the Nevada City "California Mining Journal" for October, 1931:

"Two Sides to the Story"

"For many months past the entire mining industry have aimed their barbs at the State Compensation Fund and ridiculed the Senate investigation committee, which placed the blame of the high cost of insurance upon the industry itself. The editor has been no less guilty in this than anyone else, however. Now come from the United States Department of Commerce the statistics which show that California has the highest rate in the United States of mine accidents, both fatal and otherwise. Coupled with this is the fact that California is the most generous state in the Union in regard to workmen's compensation. This is the other side of the story.

"The 'Journal' is carrying on a private investigation of compensation insurance and more will be said about it at a later date."

Co-operation Is Essential

Constructive methods are needed. Both the commission and the fund would welcome the fullest co-operation with the mine owners. Other states have successfully reduced compensation rates. An instance is the 96.4 per cent decrease in accidents reported by the Phelps Dodge Corporation of Bisbee, Ariz., during the years of 1924 to 1929, inclusive. Many other examples can be given. Intensive work, with each mine coming under the safety-conscious banner as an individual step, will result in fewer deaths and injuries. A number of such mines will soon affect the premium and bring rates tumbling down. There is nothing better that can be done. It will also be helpful to have principals deal with each other rather than to have men enter the picture who are not owners and have never followed the mining business. Conferences between operators and state officials, conducted on a high plane and with a determination to find all the ways out, will secure the best results and save lives. The latter is, after all, the great objective, and one that can not be overlooked in considering important questions that should be secondary.

THAT INAUGURAL BALL

Following a conference between Mayor Rossi and Assistant District Attorney John R. Tyrell, a member of the committee in charge of the inaugural reception and ball on January 5, the mayor announced his co-operation in making a success of the function. There will be a reception committee of 100, headed by Marshal Hale.

The affair will be held in Exposition Auditorium and the proceeds are to go to a fund for the aid of destitute families in San Francisco, of whom there are said to be 2600.

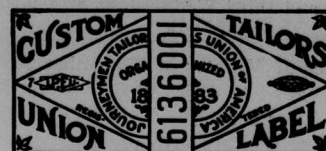
AUTO ASSOCIATION'S NEW HEAD

R. I. Bentley, San Francisco civic leader and business man, is the new president of the California State Automobile Association. He was elected by the board of directors of the motorists' organization to succeed to the vacancy left by the death of D. H. Lafferty of Santa Rosa.

We have committed the Golden Rule to memory; let us now commit it to life, action and emulation.—Edwin Markham.

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On Weekly Installments
LOUIS ABRAMS, Prop.

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COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
South of Corner 17th & Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME
FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
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HIGH-GRADE GOODS
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Phone Lakeside 1246
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2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
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Phone Market 170

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Shoes

UNION
STORE

FOR MEN
NOW IN STOCK

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SHOES

R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of November 20, 1931

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the Build-Trades Council. From Ira W. Coburn, president, Board of Education, thanking Council for its assistance in urging the passage of the school bonds. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to an appeal for assistance from the Textile Workers of Lawrence, Mass. From the chairman of the Joint Committee of the Judiciary and Supplies Committees, extending an invitation to Frank C. MacDonald, John A. O'Connell, Theodore Johnson and Albert Boynton to be present. The committee will consider an amendment to ordinance relating to home industry. From the family of our late Brother Dowd, thanking Council for its kind expression of sympathy. From Ornamental Plasterers' Union, expressing its confidence in Brother Ellisberg, relative to a statement in the proceedings of the California State Federation of Labor's report.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bakery Drivers' Union, requesting the assistance of the Council in adjusting its differences with the Roma Baking Company.

Report of Executive Committee—In regard to a complaint from the Culinary Workers in regard to local injunction procedure, your committee recommends that the matter be left in the hands of the officers of the Council. In regard to the question of a five-day week for general introduction and observance during the continuance of and possibly even after the present depression, there were present only a few representatives of unions, and your committee deemed it advisable to hold another meeting next Monday evening, in order to hear the views of other representatives of unions. Committee from Auto Mechanics' Union appeared

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Independent Cleaning & Dyeing Plant, and Red Front Stores.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

before the committee and discussed with the committee ways and means of adjusting some of their problems; the matter was referred to the secretary for his assistance. Committee from Egg Inspectors likewise appeared and their difficulties were also referred to the secretary for his advice and assistance. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Molders—Will dance Saturday evening, November 21; will give turkeys away; everybody invited. Barbers—Beauty shop employees have started an organization. Milk Drivers—Do not patronize the Challenge Cream and Butter Company; have opened a new plant in this city; request your friends to stay away from said plant. Bakery Drivers—Roma Bakery is unfair; requested all to assist in straightening out this bakery by not patronizing it, or purchasing any of its products. The goods of this firm are handled by the Rainbow and Public food stores. Culinary Workers—Tait's, at 24 Ellis street, is unfair; Lucca's Restaurant, Eiffel Tower Restaurant and Foster's Lunches are unfair. Cleaners and Dyers—Independent and Red Front stores are unfair; requested all to stay away from said firms. Electrical Workers No. 151—Reported that Postal Telegraph Company is cutting wages; requested all to not patronize said company.

Organizing Committee—In the matter of application from Photo Engravers' Union for re-affiliation, committee recommended that the application be granted; report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and same were ordered paid.

Receipts—\$630.67; **expenses**—\$277.17.

Council adjourned at 8:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE Official Minutes of Meeting Held November 18

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, November 18, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8:05 p. m. and on roll call T. A. Rotell and Jack Williams were excused. Absent: Sid B. France.

Minutes: Minutes of previous meeting, held November 4, were approved as read.

Communications: From Ladies' Auxiliary of League, minutes; read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. Union Label Trades Department, circular letter on the trades unionists using their purchasing power at this time for the union label, shop card and working button to show the employer and merchant the necessity of employing union workers and carrying union labeled merchandise; read and filed. Rochester Clothing Company, Third and Mission streets, stating they have new stock of union labeled merchandise for the holiday season and ask you to come and look at it; filed. Mr. Todd L. Franklin, distributor of Signal Purr-Pull gasoline, on the matter of employing union billposters; he states his employees are doing this work at present, but would be pleased to take it up in the future and assist if and when possible; referred to secretary. Jack Williams, excused from meeting.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees; same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Visited stores on holiday goods; visited unions and wrote several letters. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Waiters' Union reported it was compelled to withdraw its members from Tait's, on Ellis street; no settlement as yet; that an injunction had been issued by Judge Jacks that was very drastic but was modified by Judge Trabucco. G. B. & D., at Twenty-second and Mission streets, is still unfair. Hatters' Union reported conditions better in their line; establishing union hats in the smaller stores; local made union hats can be bought now for \$3.50 that formerly cost \$5; claim a good hatter can fit any shaped head. Gar-

ment Workers No. 131 stated work is very poor, especially in the shirt line; members are facing a cut in prices; demand their union label when buying for the holidays. Carpet Mechanics reported on the adoption of the five-day week. Sign Painters, Pressmen, Pile Drivers reported no improvement. Grocery Clerks request you not to patronize any store on Thanksgiving Day; do your buying the day before. Office employees waiting to see what changes may be made under the new charter. Millmen reported many members idle. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League submitted a letter from the Unity Hosiery Company to the effect that they were holding a liquidation sale on account of the death of the president of the firm; this may mean the last of the union-made Unity Hosiery Mill's product. The ladies will hold a bunco party at first meeting in December; good prizes. Score cards, 25 cents.

Good and Welfare: Under this head much discussion ensued relative to the open meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary held November 4. It was stated that many were notified that are prominently identified with the labor movement but failed to attend this meeting. While some new members were gained, the results should have been better.

Receipts, \$41.65; **bills paid,** \$81.23.

Adjournment. Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m. to meet again Wednesday, December 2. After adjournment of this meeting the Ladies' Auxiliary will hold their bunco party, to which visitors are welcome.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Minutes of the Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting November 4, 1931, in Room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. Desephte, at 8:05 p. m. Roll call of officers showed all present. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved and new members given the obligation.

Communications read and filed.

Reports of standing committees showed good progress.

Report of hosiery committee.

New business: Moved, seconded and carried that we send for a new order of hose and socks. It was moved, seconded and carried that we have a bunco party the first meeting in December which will be the second of the month. We wish to invite all delegates and their wives and friends to come and enjoy a pleasant evening. The bunco will begin after the League finishes its meeting, which will be about 8:45 p. m.

Good of the Auxiliary: The members reported visiting various shops and demanding the card and button. With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

MRS. M. E. DECKER, Secretary.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE TO MEET

Governor "Phil" La Follette has called a special session of the Wisconsin legislature for November 24. He will submit an elaborate program for unemployment relief.

SPARK Lid-top Gas Stoves

The finest gas stove in America, made right here in California by California craftsmen—the finest stove makers in the world.

SPARK STOVE SHOPS

2301
Mission St.

2188
Mission St.

441
Sutter St.

AS TO SALARY PLEDGES

The following self-explanatory letter has been forwarded under seal of the District Council of Retail Clerks to Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco "Call-Bulletin":

"At the convention of this Council held Sunday, November 15, 1931, in Oakland, Calif., an article printed on the editorial page of the 'Call-Bulletin' of Friday, November 13, 1931, was called to the attention of the delegates assembled. The article, 'An Excellent Example and a Pledge for These Times,' was located in the lower right hand corner of the page.

"We know that many statements made in advertising are not always the exact truth, but when we read similar statements on an editorial page of a paper we know that the matter presented can generally be backed up from the viewpoint as presented.

"In this article the firm of Roos Bros. is quoted as stating that it 'pledges itself not to reduce the salaries of its employees, nor to decrease the number of employees on its payroll.' Many delegates informed the convention that the firm of Roos Bros. does not pay any salaries to its sales force but purely a commission on sales.

"Anyone can readily understand that this form of paying an employee is far from being a 'salary' as quoted by this firm, nor need it lay off any of the sales people on this basis of remuneration for their work. Under these conditions the firm can have any number of additional sales people giving service with no increase in the payroll.

"I have been instructed to bring this to your attention, not in the hope that this letter would be published, but to inform you of the true facts as they are in order that a correct understanding may be had relative to their policy 'not to reduce the salaries—nor to decrease the number of employees,' as so magnanimously stated by the firm of Roos Bros. Very truly yours,

"W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary-Treasurer."

QUIBBLES AND THEIR DIVIDENDS

Definitions at times incline to elasticity—that is, when a stretch is needed in defense of a contention bearing dual meanings. Were it not that deceptive words need an occasional adjustment it could be said that continuance along combative lines will not help in clearing a sorry situation. If smoothing the sharp edge of contention is welcome then let us explore the tracks laid down by earnest men in days long ago.

In those tracks will be found ample evidence that in the growth of organized labor obstacles were met and disposed of with a spirit that proclaimed, "United we stand, divided we fall." Onward those fearless unionists marched till they reached a period where they found themselves cramped in deliberations. They found that blocs could be set up denying wage settlements. They found fences raised against them in all directions, and with bolstered feuds planned by lobby agents and their nefarious brotherhood ever clouding them they decided on forming the American Federation of Labor with the understanding that a parent body would be better equipped to deal with the Mammon fraternity in the law courts and in the domains of industry. Time settled the question that the A. F. of L., with its studied laws and rules and an executive council composed of educated unionists, was the best institution to carry the wrongs and trials of labor; also time settled another question, that unionism minus a guiding hand would be as useless as a rudderless ship in a storm. It is well to remember that the A. F. of L. in its mission to workers stands as other missions stand under charter granted in protection of the mass-people.

Two statements—Mr. Kidd says: "Any union

of men organized to protect its interests is a bona fide organization of labor and . . . does not have to belong to the A. F. of L." The Labor Clarion says: "The A. F. of L. recognized the fact that divided authority in any one craft meant chaos and disruption, and therefore it chartered but one organization in any one field of labor. There can not be two bona fide unions in one craft."

How Mr. Kidd is still in the dark (as is shown by his second letter to the Labor Clarion) is beyond me. Seceders, dissenters, outlaws and all such mean the same thing when it comes to withdrawing from the parent body. With the many definitions attachable to some words in the English language we need to be very careful with the stretching device when using certain words to express opinions.

JACK WILLIAMS.

UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a circular announcing an intensive campaign for the fall and winter months. He wishes to hear from those willing to co-operate in efforts to help the union shop. "Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons," he says, "afford opportunities to put our plans in operation. Every one will spend a little. Be sure and make that little count. Remember the union shop when spending union earned money. Demand the union label, shop card and working button and accomplish with curtailed purchasing power more than has ever been accomplished in times of plenty."

EARLY CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

The Postoffice department is distributing a slip reminding the people of the advisability of early Christmas shopping. Christmas falls on Friday this year. The postoffice will be closed on Sunday, December 20, also on Christmas day. Packages, cards, etc., should be mailed early enough to insure delivery on or before Monday, December 21. Parcels may be marked "Do not open until Christmas." There will be no delivery on Christmas day. "Shop now! Wrap carefully! Address plainly! Mail early!" says the warning.

CULINARY WORKERS ON FIRING LINE

Union cooks, waiters and waitresses are battling in several cities, including Denver, Dallas, Portland and St. Louis, to maintain wage standards which have been built up by years of hard work, General Secretary Robert B. Hesketh of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance reports from Cincinnati. A good fighting spirit is in evidence.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

A report submitted to the San Francisco Building Trades Council at its meeting on November 19 said that "notwithstanding the fact that the Industrial Association claims it is able to enforce wage scales, plasterers are working on small jobs on the outskirts of the city for \$5 a day, and that the Industrial Association seems to be powerless to enforce its own scales."

Success in securing the adoption of union wage scales by officials of three more counties, and the elimination from the wage schedule of one of them of the Industrial Association's classification of carpenters' and plumbers' helpers and the correction of a wage scale which was less than the union scale were reported to the Council.

General President MacDonald stated that the reports of investigators showed that there were 100,000 unemployed in Los Angeles, 50,000 in San Francisco, and proportional numbers of unemployed in the other cities in California; that an average of a thousand unemployed men a day were pouring into California and San Francisco appeared to be the only city that had made arrangements to feed and shelter these destitute unem-

ployed men; that 3000 destitute women were sleeping in automobiles in Los Angeles, and that the resources of all charitable organizations were being so badly taxed that their funds would be depleted; that he had urged the necessity of federal and state aid and of warnings being sent out throughout the United States of this terrible condition, so that unemployed men would not continue to crowd into California, only to find greater misery than they had left in their home town. He also stated that protest was made against the misleading advertisements of Californians, Inc., and other promotional organizations, and that it was reported that Californians, Inc., had been advertising that a job waits for every man in California. He considered an advertisement of that kind was not only a malicious untruth but was a dastardly injustice to unemployed persons who would be misled into coming to California by such advertisements, and that steps must be taken to stop such advertising.

He recommended that the Council and all affiliated unions send out "stay away" notices to all parts of the United States, and also that the state government and the federal government be urged to take immediate steps to assist in relieving the desperate unemployment situation in California.

The recommendations of President MacDonald were unanimously concurred in.

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

Your Old Stove will be accepted
as First Payment on the

New Wedgewood
Console Model
GAS RANGE

The Finest Gas Range Wedgewood has ever
made. Supreme Value at \$169.50

**DEMAND THE
UNION LABEL**



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



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SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

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*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1931

Assets.....\$149,118,154.86 Deposits.....\$143,218,154.86
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds \$5,900,000.00

The following accounts stand on the Books at \$1.00 each, viz.:

Bank Buildings and Lots.....(Value over \$2,120,000.00)
Other Real Estate.....(Value over \$312,500.00)
Pension Fund.....(Value over \$745,000.00)

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board
of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded
Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

THE LABOR CLARION

is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, and carries the announcements of that body. It also keeps its readers informed as to the activities of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions. A union member who does not read the Labor Clarion is missing an opportunity for usefulness to his organization by not keeping informed as to the work of organized labor in its great uplift work. A special subscription rate is made for unions wishing to subscribe for their entire membership.

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food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.

Baggage Messengers—Meets 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—Meets 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall 15th and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bollermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Cigar makers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Building.

Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove, San Francisco.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meets 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meets 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Sec., Horace Mann Junior High School.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—

Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.

Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Doe Davis, Sec., 862 Third.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Avenue, Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.

Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 Ninth.

Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15889—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday, 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.